

The Brandon Mail.

VOL 5.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

No. 44.

FINE CLOTHING! FINE

We are showing a Great and Beautiful Range of Suits in Sac and 4-button Cutaway :

25 SUITS EACH

Dark Fine English Whip Cord, - \$18
Grey Check, best Canadian - 15.
Dark Tweed, bound - \$12 50.
Dark Grey (one of our best) - \$16
Fancy, large Check - 14

25 SUITS EACH

Dark Grey and Brown (double and twisted) - \$10 00 -
Odd sizes and patterns, all wool from - 5 00 up -
All wool, assorted patterns - \$7 to \$9
Black worsted (plain and fancy) \$12 to \$22 50

Boys' Suits, all sizes and styles, in Brown and Black Worsted, all wool. Tweeds and Corduroy. Overcoats, best lines in Satin lining, equal to best custom made garments, also with Fur Collars. Ulsters with and without shoulder capes.
Boys' Overcoats, very handsome styles and made of the newest patterns and best wearing materials.

PEA JACKETS for Men and Boys, nobby and natty styles.

PAN :—A great range, cheap goods for every day wear, or fine fabrics well cut and stylish designs for the professional or business man.

We carry the Largest Stock of Clothes in the Province. We have the most Stylish Goods. We can fit any Man or Boy, unless he is deformed. In our immense stock we have a variety of garments such as the long and short Sac, the full and narrow chested, the long and short arm, etc. We also employ a Tailor and make alterations free of charge, thus enabling us to fit any figure, either fat or lean. We're going to make a statement here but we're prepared to prove it—that we can for \$15 give you as good a fit in a suit made of as good material as a Merchant Tailor will charge you \$30 for.
Try us, it won't cost you anything to look through our Stock, and if you want anything in the Clothing line we are sure to suit you.
Yours, on Rock Bottom Prices and Good Fits,

PAISLEY, MILLER & CARSCADEN.

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HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
Rexford Avenue, Brandon.
Money to loan on improved farm property.
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(M.D., C.M., Univ. McGill, Montreal.)
Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec and Manitoba.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.
TENTH ST., NEXT THE SCHOOL HOUSE, BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec and Manitoba.
Office over Dr. Fleming's Drug Store, Residence, 4th Street, Telephone connection.

DENTAL.

S. W. McINNES, D.D.S.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Successor to F. E. DOERING, DENTIST.
Office—Corner 5th Street and Rossier Avenue.
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Teeth inserted without plates. Office always open.

John Dickson, D.D.S., DENTIST.
Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
ENTRANCE ON ROSSIER AVENUE.

ANÆSTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—
BRANDON REPOSITORY,
Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1888.
Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.
Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.
CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

GO TO CHUBB'S

Occidental Restaurant!
HEADQUARTERS

FOR GOOD

OYSTERS.

We are the sole agents of this district for Gao & Phipp's celebrated Baltimore Oyster, and can and do duty competition in Quality and Price, Wholesale and Retail.

PIPES.

Our line of Pipes is now complete and we will be found to have the largest stock west of Winnipeg. 20 per cent. lower than the usual prices asked in the city.

TOBACCOES.

In Tobaccos we have all the leading brands in Chewing and Smoking, Cut and Plug 20 per cent. discount on all purchases of one dollar and over.

CIGARS.

We have the largest and best stock of Domestic and Imported Cigars in the City, and in which we will not be undersold.

Confectionery, Candies, Fruit, Meats and Orsters.

Served in the best style. Everything Fresh.

P.S.—To THE LADIES—We have the only Ladies' Oyster Parlor in the City with a private entrance from the front street.

—GIVE US A CALL—

MRS. E. CHUBB,
Occidental Restaurant.
10th Street, South Fraser's.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

MR. BLAKE'S OPENING SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Blake, who opened the case for the C. P. R., submitted that the whole question was as to the validity of the provincial statute authorising the construction of the Portage extension. If he could not show that the local statute was void the question would have to be decided against him. After reviewing the facts leading up to the case and reading the question which was submitted for the opinion of the court he said that the matter was simple and clear in its character, and was whether the work or undertaking was under the exclusive legislation of the Parliament of Canada and therefore ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature, and consequently by section 92, division 10 of the North America Act, the legislative authority which would otherwise have belonged to the province was removed from them. Had the British North America Act provided that any work which was for the general advantage of Canada, or of two or more Provinces, should be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and if it had said and specified certain works to be for the general advantage of Canada the question would have arisen which ever way it was to be solved. Who shall decide any particular work as for the general advantage of Canada? because, unless it is said so there is no jurisdiction in the Parliament of Canada. The B. N. A. Act also says that certain works so declared and with the exclusive right Parliament has made this declaration comes within the competency of the Parliament so declaring them. What we have to consider, said the learned counsel, is what the constitution is, not what it might have been. It might be asked what right the Canadian Legislature had in taking to itself the declaring of such works for its own aggrandizement and of the rights of the province? But the question was one of fact, not of expediency. It would be difficult for the court to declare what works were for the general advantage of Canada; that was a matter of policy and expediency left to legislatures. What the Imperial parliament was not to decide upon circumstances in connection with certain works, but left it to the legislature to declare those works for the general advantage of Canada, making such declaration conclusive. That the authority so invested in the legislature had been abused did not alter the question. By the acts of 1883 and subsequent acts the Parliament of Canada, he contended, had power to declare a railway built on a little sandbank in Toronto bay, or from Ottawa to Hog's Back, a little way out, for the general advantage of Canada, and no matter what our private opinion was they would be indisputably works for the general advantage of Canada. He apprehended, if the exercises of that power were accompanied

on the statute book by the person assigned, and which indicate in the minds of a judicial tribunal a probable misconception of the range of power yet still no infraction would count. The clauses of the B. N. A. Act must be treated in the broadest possible sense. The provincial legislature might build a railway, incorporate a company to build a railway, if it does not bind it itself to subsidize that railway; may embarrass its finances and burden itself for the future in order that they may be built under its control and yet ten years after its construction three words of the Parliament of Canada might declare it a work for the specific general advantage of Canada and would be competent to remove it from the jurisdiction of the province and place it within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. This railway from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie was within the province of Manitoba, but for the unity of the administration or for other reasons it could be declared for the general advantage of Canada. The law was one which the Province could neither repeal nor amend. It would neither increase nor diminish. It is true that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament the act could be repealed or amended but in the meantime consequences of the gravest character might occur. Suppose the Legislature has incorporated a company or has taken steps to construct the work, what happens immediately after the declaration is made? Why, by the making of that declaration it became a Dominion work and cannot be touched by the Province. It is the same as if the act was a Dominion act. He reviewed the legislation of 1868, 77, 1883, 86, and 1888 dealing with the question of crossings and showed that the railway in question had a right to cross the Manitoba & Southwestern although incorporated by the Dominion, but the case was different with the C. P. R. as it was one of the named roads in clause 306 of the Railway act. If he could not prove that the Manitoba and Southwestern was part of the C. P. R. he would admit the right of the province to cross the Dominion road. Two years before, the railway commissioner of Manitoba commenced to build the Portage extension under the provincial statute act of 1886, provided that he had no right to construct then there was section 308 of the Railway act which to the council's mind threw more light and more clearly defined the intention Parliament had in making sections 306 and 307. By section 308 the Governor-General may by proclamation at any time confirm any one or more of the statutes of the Provincial Legislature. In other words, the executive can make a new law speak what the old law said. Turning to the question of the monopoly which was allowed the C. P. R. for 20 years, and which was entirely purchased out by guarantee of company's bonds at session, he said that with this purchase ended all obligations the Government owed the C. P. R. All moral and legal rights ended there. While all difficulties and complications were thus got rid of with the C. P. R., it remains to be considered by prudent men whether the aspirations of the Province of Manitoba could effectually be gratified consistently with the voluntary action of parliament as appearing

on the statute books. There were certainly obstacles in the way, and they are to be found in acts of 1881 and the amendment acts of 1885 and 1888, and while the Dominion legislature was engaged with one hand in relieving the province of monopoly grievances it was busy with the other in striking these obstacles which would render its actions void. Justice Strong said that clause 306 was of doubtful constitution and validity. Chief Justice Ritchie—"It gives to a statute which is void an effect so that it would become good. It is that not legislating I do not know."
Mr. Blake—"I dare say, my lord, it may be legislating with a vengeance, but this is what we have got. In conclusion he said that the answer of their lordships as to whether Manitoba had the power to construct must be in the negative.
Mr. Robinson followed at ten minutes to four, when the court rose.
OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—When the Supreme Court met again to-day there was a large audience of interested listeners, including the leading lawyers of the city, and Sullivan, premier of Prince Edward Island, was in the auditory. Counsel on both sides were the same as yesterday. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., commenced the argument for the C. P. R. He devoted attention at first to attempting to prove the constitutionality of the legislation of parliament in regard to the C. P. R. and other railways mentioned in the statute and argued that in some courts of law expressions of opinion had been given urging for the very broadest interpretation of legislation of 1883. What has been the effect of the legislation after? In no case was legislation of the Dominion parliament ever questioned by the authorities. It was to be remarked that the Dominion Legislature, in one case at least, had legislated directly upon the construction which the C. P. R. now placed upon this statute; that was in the case of Parsons vs. the Citizens' Insurance Co., in giving judgment in which reference was made to the Dominion Act incorporating the company.
Justice Strong—"It would seem that the work should be defined before powers were conferred by parliament."
Chief Justice Ritchie—"Has the Dominion Parliament not made provision in regard to the Canadian Pacific railway by which they could give permission to cross this road?"
Mr. Robinson said from his view the section did not give that right at all.
THE CASE FOR MANITOBA.
Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, opened the argument for Manitoba. In regard to the opinion of Mr. Robinson, that it was unjust to the Dominion to assume the road already built, perhaps with provincial money, he contended that it was the very thing the Dominion parliament had done. Of that there was no question at all. They had been told that it was of great importance
Continued on page 2.

A political secret, she knew quite well, could never be forced from her husband's keeping.

"But what will you do with a ward in Italy, papa?" asked Katherine.

Sir Jasper turned his care-worn face to her, and it seemed a little as he met the gaze of the bright eyes.

"That is the difficulty, Katherine," he replied; "her property will be in England, and she must come to live with us."

Again Lady Brandon looked up—this time there was some little contempt on her face.

"That is impossible, Sir Jasper," she said; "I could not think of receiving a stranger into the very heart of my home."

He paused for a few minutes before answering her, and then he said, gently: "You have always been so kind to me, Marie, so attentive to my interests, that I am sure you will never refuse anything that will be of service to me."

"Would it be of service?" she asked, quickly.

"Most assuredly it would," he replied. "You would help me out of a real difficulty."

"Then," said Lady Brandon, "if it will serve your interests I will do it. I withdraw my opposition."

Sir Jasper bent down and kissed the white jeweled hands.

"You have always studied my interests," he said, "and I am always grateful."

"It will be just as though I had a sister," said Katherine—and the words struck Sir Jasper like a blow. "I wonder what she is like, papa? Dark, I suppose, as she is Italian? We shall contrast well. I need not be jealous if she is a brunette. I will be very kind to her. Is it her father or her mother who has just died, papa?"

Again he shuddered as the careless words fell on his ear. He made a pretence of not having heard what she said; and Katherine, with her quick instinct, seeing that the question was not agreeable to him, did not press it. Both ladies settled the matter in their own minds and according to their lights. Lady Brandon concluded that the dead friend had probably been one who shared her husband's political secrets, and Katherine thought to herself that it was probably someone whom her father had known in his youth. They were both content, and talked quite amiably about it. Sir Jasper bore it as long as he could; then he quitted the room and went to his study.

"You see, Katherine," said Lady Brandon, "if the girl is really noble and wealthy, it will be an acquisition rather than otherwise."

"I am pleased about it, mamma," cried the girl. "I have always felt the want of a sister; now I shall have one."

"I would not say anything about that, my dear, until you have seen what she is like," said prudent Lady Brandon; "it is always better not to commit one's self in any way."

They discussed the matter in all its bearings; there was complete confidence between this mother and child. Katherine laughed at her mother's very candid wordiness; she teased her about her worship of Mammon. But she was very fond of her, while Lady Brandon worshipped her beautiful child—she thought there was no one like her in the wide world—all the love of which she was capable, the love of heart and soul, was centred on and in her darling.

Meanwhile, Sir Jasper was in a fever of dismay. What should he do? It was as though the dead ghost of his youth had suddenly risen up before him; he was utterly unnerved. Then it became clear to him that he must send someone to fetch her. Whom could he send? He could not go himself—he was not strong enough to travel; nor did he care to see again the place where he had suffered so much. He decided that the best person to send would be his agent, John Segrave, a sensible, experienced man of the world. He wrote at once to summon Mr. Segrave; and, when he had reached Queen's Chase, he told him exactly the same story that he had told his wife.

"I want you to go to Italy," he said, "to bring back with you a young lady, my ward, who is for the future to make her home with Lady Brandon."

The agent set out, amply provided with funds; and then Sir Jasper spent day and night in a state of terrible suspense. What would she be like, this daughter of his lost Giulia? Would she torture him with her mother's face—with her mother's eyes? If so, he could not bear it—he should go mad. By night and by day he asked himself that question—what would she be like?

December came with its frost and cold, its biting wind and snow-bound earth, before that question was answered. It was on the second of December that he received a letter from Mr. Segrave, saying that he hoped to reach the Chase with his charge on the following day. Sir Jasper was really afeared, although he was a man of some

with an iron hand.

She was coming—Giulia's little child, who had needed for one brief moment in her mother's dying arms—Giulia's little daughter—the babe from whom he had turned with something like bitter hate in his heart. What would she be like? He asked about her rooms, and Katherine took him to see them—a pretty suite of rooms in the western wing; they looked very bright in the winter sunlight, with their cheerful fires and choice flowers.

"She will like these rooms, papa," said Katherine. "See what I have put here—all the Italian views and photographs that I can find. See—here is the Arno, here is the Rialto in Venice."

She stopped suddenly. Why did he pause and turn from her with a sharp, sudden cry? There was the very spot on which he had stood when Giulia's fair face first shone down upon him!

"It is nothing, child," he said, in answer to her anxious inquiries—"less than nothing—a sharp sudden pain that hurts but will never kill me."

"How do you know that it will never kill you, papa?" she asked.

"Because, my darling, if it could have shortened my life, it would have done so long ago," he replied. "Now show me all the arrangements you have made for my ward."

"Papa," cried generous, beautiful Katherine, "she will be very dull, she will be very lonely. Do you suppose that she is alone in the world—that she has no other friends but us? If she had but one, it would be something."

"I cannot tell you, Katherine," he replied. "You must ask her when she comes."

He was pleased to see the arrangements his wife and daughter had made for her, yet, as the time for her arrival drew near, he trembled and shuddered like one seized with a sudden cold. He had to meet the child he had literally given away—Giulia's daughter.

CHAPTER III.

Veronica stood before her father—a tall, beautiful woman, with a noble Venetian face. She was quite unlike anything he had pictured. He had fancied a girl with Giulia's sweet face, with her golden hair and sensitive lips. The girl before him looked like a Roman Empress but that she had Giulia's eyes—her dark, tender, passionate eyes—the eyes that had made for him the only light that he had ever known—with hair as black as night, and worn after the old Grecian fashion. She was more beautiful than her young mother had ever been, but it was a different type of loveliness.

As he gazed upon her, Sir Jasper Brandon owned to himself that it was the most beautiful and the saddest face that he had ever seen. The dark eyes had a story in their depths, the proud lips trembled even as she smiled.

"Where have I seen a face something like this?" he asked himself. Then he remembered that it was in one of his favorite pictures hanging in the Louvre. He had gone himself to the station to meet her. Lady Brandon was very shrewd, and Katherine was shrewder still. He felt that he might betray himself. So he had decided on meeting Veronica, that the first shock might pass unperceived. And a shock it was when she looked up at him with Giulia's eyes. He stood still for a few moments, beating back the anguish that almost mastered him; then he held out his hands in greeting to her.

"Veronica," he said, gently, "welcome to England!" He did not kiss the beautiful face—he dared not trust himself. "Welcome!" he repeated, adding: "Do you speak English?"

To his surprise she answered him in English; and she spoke the language exceedingly well, but with a slight foreign accent that was very musical and charming.

"Yes, I speak English; it was my own wish. I learned by my own desire; my aunt was very unwilling."

"Why did you wish to learn?" he said. "It is harsh after your beautiful liquid Italian."

"I cannot tell; but something seemed always to stir in my heart at the very mention of England. I hardly knew whether it was pain or pleasure, for it was unlike either. Now I know what it was."

"What?" he asked, wondering if any idea of the truth had occurred to her.

"It was a foreboding," she replied; "it was because I had to come to England." Then she glanced at him again. "Are you my guardian?" she asked, timidly.

"Yes," he replied. "I came to meet you; I thought you would feel dull at first in a strange country."

"I have been dull all my life," she said, with a smile—the saddest smile he had ever seen.

"We must try to make you happier," he said.

"Why are you my guardian?" she asked. "I cannot understand it. My

aunt never spoke to me of you until she was dying, and then she told me that far away in England there lived a rich gentleman who would be my guardian when she was dead—that I was to live with him in England and be docile to him. It will not be difficult to be very docile to you."

"Why?" he asked. "Because I like you," she answered, simply. "I can always tell at first sight whether I shall like anyone or not, and I do like you."

He helped her into the carriage and sat down by her side; the servants were busy with her luggage. Mr. Segrave drove home with Sir Jasper and his ward, and all the way the baronet was saying to himself:

"This is Giulia's daughter; that beautiful head lay on Giulia's breast—that is Giulia's child!" He longed to clasp her in his arms, to say: "You have your mother's eyes, child; you have the same sweet voice and the same loving heart."

All his fancied dislike melted as he gazed on her. He wondered how he could have hated her, how he could have forgotten her. He reproached himself for it with bitter reproaches. How could he have been unkind to Giulia's child? "I have been dull all my life," she had said, and the words smote him with pain. He longed to say to her: "I am your father, Veronica, but my love for your mother is shut up in my heart. It is my most cherished secret; it is so sacred to me that I cannot talk of it; I cannot tell others of it; it is the very core of my heart." He was sorely tempted, but "Not yet," he said to himself—"not yet." He turned to her suddenly.

"Tell me about your life, Veronica," he said. "What made it so dull? How have you spent it?"

"I have lived always with my Aunt Assunta," she replied, "and my aunt was a woman whose heart must have been broken when she was very young. I think. She never laughed, she never even smiled, but she hated the English."

"They are as perfidious," she said, "as Judas. The sun never shines on England; it is always dark with Heaven's frown." She would not let me have any friends. We used to sit for days and months and years in that dark old palace, watching the water, watching the sky, seldom speaking a word. She gave me histories to read, and after many prayers she allowed me to have masters for painting—nothing else; and for many years I have passed my life in reading dull histories and in painting."

"Poor child," he said; "it was not a very bright life, was it?"

"No. I have often asked her to tell me where my mother and father lie buried; but my aunt would never inform me. I have never seen my mother's grave."

Sir Jasper's face grew white with emotion. He said to himself, "It is Giulia's child who has led this sad life—who has never known one bright hour." He dared not look at her lest she should wonder at the pain on his face.

"How old are you, Veronica?" he asked.

"I am twenty, as men count years," she said. "It seems to me that I have lived a century in the dark old palace. It was full of spirits who wailed all night through the long, dark passages. When my aunt was angry with me, she said always that I was a child, an ignorant child. I think myself I am very old, more like a woman whose years are run than a child."

"You will not feel so when you have lived a little longer," he said, gently. "Veronica, look round you. This is an English winter. Do you see how white the ground is—how great icicles hang like huge diamonds from the trees and hedges? When the sun shines on the snow and sparkles on the ice, I do not think there is a grander sight in the world."

"I wonder," said Veronica, musingly, "why my aunt disliked England so much—do you know?"

He tried to answer her indifferently. "It would require a very learned philosopher to understand all a lady's likes and dislikes," he said. "Veronica, you say that you have had a very sad life; let me advise you to try to forget it—forget the gloomy aunt who seems to have been so mistaken. Just as a flower opens its heart to the sun, open yours to the sunshine of happiness. Will you try?"

"I will try," she answered. "I will do anything you tell me."

Then he pointed out to her the beauties of the park through which they were driving, and then, in the distance, the towers of Queen's Chase.

"How beautiful!" she cried. "And see—the sun shines on it; it looks as though Heaven were blessing it."

He wondered what she would say if she knew that this superb house ought one day by right to be hers.

"Tell me," he said—"what do you

call this beautiful place? Teach me to say it; teach me to say your name. What must I call you?"

And he taught Giulia's child to call him Sir Jasper, while longing with all his heart to hear the word "father" from her lips.

"Some day," he said to himself, "I will tell her all about it, and she will know. Then I will ask her to call me 'father'—and I shall hear all earth's music in the world."

Sir Jasper said one thing to Veronica on entering the house. He turned to her with an expression of pain on his face.

"Veronica," he said, "I want to ask you one favor—that is, I wish to give you one piece of advice, afterward you will know the reason why. I advise you to say nothing whatever of the home you have left. People are sure to ask you questions. Do not answer them; evade them."

Veronica, looking up at him with the simple faith of a child, replied:

"I will—I will do whatever you tell me."

And he knew from that moment that any secret, anything which touched his interests, was as safe in her hands as in his own. He never forgot the expression of utter astonishment on Lady Brandon's face as the young girl came forward, with her graceful, self-possessed manner, to speak to her.

"I really thought," she said afterward to her husband, "that an old Venetian figure had descended from its frame. What a face she has, Jasper! It's essentially Venetian, not Florentine—I know the Florentine type so well—nor Roman, but purely Venetian. Her mother must have been a beautiful woman."

He winced at the words, but made no reply.

Lady Brandon smiled as she continued:

"She is a great contrast to Katherine. I am not sure that it is wise to bring a rival beauty into the house."

Sir Jasper looked up impatiently; this woman's tattle annoyed him.

"She will never harm Katherine," he said, somewhat sternly. "Do not put ideas of that kind into Kate's head. I want her to like the young stranger. See—that is a pretty picture."

Husband and wife were standing by the fire-place in the Yellow Drawing-room, as one of the prettiest apartments at Queen's Chase was called. The two girls were at the other end—Katherine seated on a low chair, her golden head thrown back, and Veronica kneeling on the floor by her side. The two faces were each lovely, yet differed entirely. Veronica was gazing at the English girl with something like rapture in her face. Katherine was a new revelation of beauty to her.

"Tell me something about your home," said Katherine. "The one dream of my life is to go to Italy; but papa will never hear of it."

Veronica gave one hasty glance across the room to the dark, handsome face of the man who had so great an influence over her. Remembering her promise, she answered:

"Ask me about anything you will," she replied, "except about home. I cannot speak of it."

Katherine looked at the flushed face, and, thinking that the subject was one too sad for her, she stooped down and kissed her.

"I will not ask you about home or anything else that grieves you, Veronica," she said. "It must be very sad; you have lost everything—everyone. But you will be happy with us after a time. You shall be my sister—I have always longed for one; and you, will love papa—everyone loves him when they know him." It was strange but typical that she did not speak of Lady Brandon. She said nothing about loving her. "Kiss me, Veronica," she said—"not coldly, but as if you were really my own sister. I shall love you as though you were."

The dark eyes filled slowly with tears.

"You will love me?" she said. "It seems impossible; it is too good—it cannot be true. You will really love me?"

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AILS

YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indolently miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fatigue or bloating after eating, or of "gripes," or crampings of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating spots" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flashes, alternating with chilly sensations, grave tinging, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, intolerable feeling of drowsiness, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Hypoacidity, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will guide it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in, and sooner or later induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, regulating, and sealing their discharges. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up fresh flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Humors, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," Scurvy or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eaters of Flesh rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hiccup, Dropsy, "White Swellings," Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is cured and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its nutritious power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this new world-famous remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but a medicine which, from its wonderful composition of tonic, or strengthening, nutritive, or blood-purifying, anti-humors, peccant, and excretive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Cough, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Send two cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

603 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special at Brandon.

WE HAVE SEVERAL LINES OF

CHOICE SEASONABLE GOODS

in which our stock is too heavy. To close them out AT ONCE, we have marked them—NOT at cost, but—at a nominal figure—in many cases less than Half Price. These lines are divided into lots numbered as follows:

Lot One :

Eighteen Boy's and Youth's Overcoats, Sizes 28 to 34. Regular Price \$7 to \$8, NOW \$4.90.

Lot Two :

Boy's and Youth's Overcoats, Fancy Tweed Lined, most of them with capes, and all choice goods, worth at least \$6 to \$7.50, for only \$3.90 and \$4.50 each.

Lot Three :

Eighteen Men's Overcoats at \$5, old price \$8.

Lot Four :

About Twelve Ladies' Short Jackets. Former Price \$5.50 to \$6. We offer the balance at \$3.50 each.

We have also an immense stock of

Men's Fur Coats and Ladies' Astrachan Jackets.

We are giving grand value in these goods and we sell only the most reliable makes. Nearly 100 Fur Coats to select from, and prices down to the lowest notch.

Mitts of every kind. Moccasins of every kind. Felt Socks at 50c, worth \$1. Underclothing at \$1 a Suit.

We are determined to sell, and purchasers with the cash should not fail come in and see us.

FRASER'S BIG STORE, Masonic Block, Brandon.

Big Sale of Misses' Jackets, Ulsters and Cloaks.

20 per cent. Discount.

20 per cent. Discount.

We have about 100 Ulsters and Cloaks on hand, which we wish to sell off at once. We give you back 20 per cent. on each Dollar on these for cash only.

\$3.00	Cloaks and Jackets for	\$2.40	\$ 7.00	Cloaks add Jackets for	\$5.60
\$4.00	"	\$3.20	\$ 8.00	"	\$6.40
\$5.00	"	\$4.00	\$10.00	"	\$8.00
\$6.00	"	\$4.80	\$12.00	"	\$9.60

COME IN AND BUY ONE.

We also show Special Value in Ladies' ULSTER CLOTHES and in Clouds, Woollens, Etc.

FRASER'S STORE. MASONIC BLOCK, MANITOBA.

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GOLDEN LION.



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THE LARGEST FUR HOUSE IN BRANDON.

\$10,000 worth to choose from, manufactured expressly for our own trade by the celebrated makers, Silverman, Boulter & Co., Montreal.

Fur Coats, Caps, Mitts, Muffs, Collars, Collarettes, Capes, Robes, &c.—No other house in this city can show you the same lines or assortment.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In this Department we lead, showing at present the largest and finest selected stock in Manitoba, and having lately passed into stock a \$5,000 lot, bought at 52½c on the \$, we are in a position to offer you clothing at less than manufacturers' prices. You can save 25 per cent by buying your clothing as THE GOLDEN LION.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This Department we are closing out and until the entire stock is disposed of we are offering **20 Per Cent Discount**.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This is an important department with us, and for the past three weeks has had a regular **BOOM**. We were obliged to repeat orders for several line of Dress Goods to keep up the assortment. Good honest goods at popular prices draw the crowds.

Great Bargains in Melton Dress Goods for the next two weeks.

Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths and Coatings at popular prices, cut free of charge.

Visit the **GOLDEN LION** for bargains.

Farmers' produce taken same as spot cash.

Somerville, McKelvie & Co., GOLDEN LION.

SIGN OF THE

Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1888.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The local Grit point is out with a semi-editorial article in condemnation of the present council for its high taxes this year. In the first place, we may say the height of the rate is to a large extent owing to the sweeping reduction in the absurd assessment of previous years. The average reader must remember that the height of rate has nothing to do with the amount of taxation until the assessment is considered. Thus 20 mills on one million of an assessment is no higher taxation than 10 mills on two millions of an assessment—they both raise the same amount of money from the ratepayers. Past assessments of outlying property were really absurd, so a heavy reduction was made, and properly so. Then again if last year's taxes were low, it was because the council did not levy for within \$4,000 of the amount required for the year. This year's council wisely decided to leave no legacy, and provided for a portion of past year's deficits besides, and we think all sensible people will bear them out in what they have done—they only ask the people to cover running expenses, and pay a portion of their floating debt. It cannot be shown they have made any useless or unwarranted expenditure, and until this is done no blame can be brought to their door. It is said however the place is growing fast, and it would be much better to carry a portion of its floating debt over for future years to cover; but the principle is a most vicious one. What would, for instance, be the result to a business house that did not bring expenditures annually within receipts but would draw on its capital annually, or mortgage its plant or stock in trade to pay a portion of its yearly running expenses, in the hope that good business in the future might see it through. If the good business came with out any increase of expenditures it might float it all right, but this is too great a risk for ordinary safety. If the anticipated growth comes to Brandon consequent upon the advent of the N. P. railway it will do something; but as that railway is to be a spur instead of the main line that was promised (see the notice in the Sun of application to Ottawa for a charter), we have our doubts as to the growth.

Even, again, if the place does grow rapidly so will our necessary expenditures grow. The place now requires drainage the worst way to relieve it of malarial fever the result of bad water, readily polluted in our porous soil; a new city hall is much required, and other sub-

stantial improvements must follow from the natural growth of the place, so that taxation will come with growth, without increasing it from the burden of running expenses in past years. If late councils had done their duty there would be no objections to the acts of the present Board. The Sun wants all coming aldermen pledged to reduce the "rate of taxation". This will be easily done by increasing the assessment but it will leave the people's burdens no lighter. Further on in the article a ding is made at Ald. Halpin, for no other reason than that he is a Conservative. This won't be asserted, but it is the Grit policy to keep politics out of the elections so far as they talk to Conservatives until plumping time comes around, and then they invariably do it as they did it in ward 4 last year. Ald. Halpin is quite justified in his vote on Board of Trade expenditures last year. It is notorious the city has never received value for the expenditures made on "immigration", but the Sun knows if there was more money available it would get a slice of it for printing bills; hence its animosity. There are already a few ambitious aspirants secretly canvassing, but we trust the electors will have the good sense to make no promises until they know who all are in the field.

THE RAILWAY ARGUMENT.

We give extended space in this issue to the arguments before the Supreme Court, Ottawa, on the railway crossing case, because it is a subject of unusual interest to the people of this province. A great many are of the opinion that the C. P. R. on receiving the Federal guarantee of fifteen millions last spring surrendered all right to interference with provincial railway building, but nothing is further from the truth. By that guarantee they simply relieved the Federal Parliament and the Federal Government from all responsibility under clause 15 of their contract. They made no arrangement by which their relations of liability to the Provincial Government were in the slightest degree altered or amended, and the argument now at Ottawa is to ascertain just what the rights of the Province are in the matter. The Dominion authorities have now no more to do in the tussle than the child unborn and they are doing no more in the matter. The battle is now between the C. P. R. and the Local Government purely and simply. The C. P. R. contends that with the laws of Canada as they are no railway can be built across the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, their own track, or one or two other Federal lines, under a Provincial charter, not in Manitoba alone but in

any other province of the Confederation; and a perusal of the MAIL for the last two years will show that we have always adhered to the same view also. The Manitoba Government contends they have the legal right to make such crossings of the C. P. R., and Joe Martin has always contended that even if they have not this legal right they are going to cross anyway by physical force, if need say. This is what has brought about the conflict in Manitoba.

Mr. Van Horne in effect says that when they want to cross another railway they have to go the legal way to work to effect it, and Joe Martin & Co. must be taught they have to go the right way to work also. It is too much to grant. Mr. Martin, notwithstanding his impotence in the scale of humanity, privileges that no one else can enjoy. It is never once denied the local line could effect the desired crossings if it had a Dominion charter, but Mr. Martin has heretofore been stultified by arrogance to stoop to the legal method to build his much coveted railway. The lesson he has learned will, however, it is to be hoped, be of some service to him. If the decision of the Supreme Court should be in favor of the C. P. R., as most people think it will, then it will be absolute proof it was Martin and not Van Horne that has all along been the chief obstructionist in Manitoba, and as such he should be known hereafter.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

As more institutions in the city are likely to apply for exemption from taxation it may not be out of place to reflect on where this exempting business is landing the taxpayers in view of all the circumstances. We have made an estimate and we find the following properties, with what we consider fair assessable value, wholly relieved from taxation:

Alexander & Kelly's Mill.....\$ 50,000
Ogilvie's Elevator.....10,000
Mitchell's.....7,000
St. Matthew's Church.....6,000
Methodist Church.....4,000
Presbyterian Church.....3,500
Knock Hall.....2,500
Catholic Property.....10,000
Salvation Hall.....6,000
C. P. R. Property.....50,000
Exhibition Grounds.....6,000
Block 48 (Market).....2,000
City Hall, Public School and Court House, say.....100,000
Total.....\$257,000

The following will doubtless ask for exemption and with as good right as any already exempt:

Electric Light Co.....\$10,000
Christie's Mill.....10,000

McLaurin's Elevator.....3,500
Hessen's.....2,600
McMillan's.....7,600

Total.....\$32,500

Or a total of \$289,500. At the present year's rate of taxation, 21 mills, these properties taxed would bring in over \$6,000 in taxes. Because of an arrangement with the C. P. R., upon which the very creation of the place depended, that institution is justly entitled to exemption, which would reduce the income above by a trifle over \$1,000, leaving \$5,000 of a balance. Some may say it is senseless in any event to tax the city hall, school, court house and churches, as it would only compel the ratepayers to pay the levy, though their own properties would be correspondingly relieved; but the argument is not sound, as it would be the wealthier classes who would have to bear the brunt of it, and the poorer would be correspondingly relieved, a state of things very much desired. Omitting these again we have private property in mills, elevators, &c., exempt and seeking exemption, to the value of \$105,000 which would bring in at the present rate over \$2,200 a year. Now, of course, if one of these is exempt, the others have an equal right to it, but we would like to see one valid reason why one of these properties should escape the assessor.

Everybody knows that if Alexander & Kelly's mill was not here we would have another that would better serve the place and more liberally accommodate the people than this does, and be willing to pay taxes besides. And so also of the elevators. There is not one of them that, even if subject to taxation, that would not pay as well as any other commercial business in town. There are Forbes & Strrett, Wilson & Carrick, Cameron & Coulter, Lee & Adams, Story, Munro, the breweries and the printing offices, that are certainly as much entitled to relief as those that are relieved, and thus their relief becomes class legislation. Any one of the printing offices, for instance, pays out nearly as much for wages in a year as the whole of the elevators, and we venture the opinion that any one of those exempted institutions makes more clear profit for the proprietors annually than all of the printing offices combined. Then we ask why should they be exempt, in the face of such facts? There is one instance in which institutions should be exempt and it is this: When they cannot be secured without it. But who will for a moment say we would have an elevator or a mill less, if exemption by the council was never thought of. We say again, it is time the council and the people brought this exempting business to a close.

Joe Martin's paper at the Postage talks of "Yankee Van Horne." We suppose the loss of sight of the nationality of the N. P. from St. Paul; or is it to be understood that their contract with annexationist Martin completely Anglicized the crowd.

The Brandon Sun: It is said that B. has the alternative of having A. L. G. R. as well as Mayor for 1889, or having no Mayor. How would it be to have no Mayor? Never having "no Mayor" now might do the city, it would have done well in the past, we none during the years of Mr. Sutherland's administration, we would now be saved the question of carrying huge deficits into those palmy days, when the Sun would have paid just six times as much per year for the ing, as the combined payments to the later years.

The Brandon Sun: Mr. Leacock, have to get a better letter writer than Taylor, if you wish to disprove Mr. Leacock's statement. No; it is not necessary. Leacock to get any one to disprove his statements; he makes a liar of him interviewed at Toronto the other day, to the Winnipeg Sun, he says "The one I may have been wrong in was saying Winchester were loaded!" That is, they were loaded, when he now admits not know whether they were or not. Is Martin for you, the country over?

The Brandon Sun: The Free Press cases Hon. Mr. Jones with having Mr. Scarth in preference to Mr. St. Well, it certainly is preferable to vote honest Tory, (and there are some) to a Liberal whose every move is one of the most selfish motives, whose principles are avowedly bad, and whose boodling is certainly one that no one envies as him to the commission of sins that the politician would abhor. "Yes, but is the same Mr. Sutherland, the Sun, in Selkirk in 1882, and the Sutherland favored in Winnipeg in his contest with Mr. Malvey; and if he is of a long character, and "commits sins that the politician would abhor," what of the recommendation of him in the election of 1881 and 1886. The average Grit print have either a very short memory or a very weak stomach.

moves the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia. matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle. No 52

The Supreme Court.

that the C. P. R. and other roads should be uniformly managed. That was not the question of management did not arise until the road is completed. That the Dominion parliament should determine whether railways for the general advancement of the whole Dominion was the principle of the B. N. A. act. It had been recognized that there were some things which parliament should be allowed to do, and some things provinces should handle. If the construction of the railways were correct the provinces would be allowed by Dominion legislation of the act to build railways through the provinces. According to the construction put upon the cases suggested, the Dominion Parliament had no right to deprive the provinces of all right to make roads which either cross or connect with the roads which were named. In all reports of the Minister of Justice upon the question no suggestion of difficulty was made in regard to the points now brought forward. The question was always one of the railway policy of the Dominion. If it was held the provinces had no right to build railways within their own borders then the Dominion legislation was ultra vires and not warranted by the B. N. A. Act. It could not be held by reverse construction of what was said there. If the construction were that all local works would be at the mercy of the Dominion. The act says that all works were for the general advantage of Canada. If that were so it was no matter whether the Dominion or the Province build them. If the construction of the other side was correct there would be a sweeping destruction of provincial power. It was not competent for the Dominion Parliament to do that all local works were for the general advantage of Canada and thus effect a complete change in the constitution and transfer provincial jurisdiction to the Dominion Parliament in one of the most important matters with which the provinces have to deal. He believed that in the B. N. A. Act individual works were referred to which the Dominion Parliament might be able to undertake, and the power of declaring the work for the general advantage of Canada was no doubt an aid to the power of the Dominion Parliament to do provincial work. Mr. Mowat then went on to argue what really should be the construction of provincial legislation. It was impossible to imagine that Parliament could be thought of building railways built by provinces, and this view was quite consistent with all the legislation enacted by parliament. All the language of the 30th section meant, grammatically could bear, was that when a railway became a work it would be for the general advantage of Canada. There was no indication of any other means, and a larger construction put upon them to the other side was much larger than the works require. The language of the 30th section also meant that not only the railway but also should be subjected to the legislation of parliament. Proceeding, Mr. Mowat said that before 1887, corresponding clauses in the old legislation would apply to all railways, provincial and Dominion railways. That was the meaning before 1887 and we found it repeated in 1887, 1889 and 1888. The construction would be that the legislature intended it to remain unchanged. He held that the construction he was intending to prove was one recognized by the Minister of Railways and the Province as accepted by the Dominion Parliament.

(Chief Justice Ritchie)—Have you not in Ontario an act which says it shall not have that effect?

Hon. Mr. Mowat—"The Ontario Revised Act, yes, my lord."

Justice Strong—"In a new clause which is contained in an old enactment, I think we must suppose that the new clause corrects."

Hon. Mr. Mowat—"If my learned friend's construction of the 30th section is right, I think we must say that the 30th clause of the revised statutes excludes it."

Justice Strong—"Then you must come to what the construction of 30th clause."

Hon. Mr. Mowat proceeding argued that in a new parliament must be read by the light of the preamble. He argued that if the C. P. R. construction of the statute was correct it was paid for the abandonment of non-union but gave for nothing. The Dominion was not going to build that road, and so there was no guarantee in order to get rid of supposed monopoly. In his construction of legislation, that was quite sufficient, nothing more was needed, and the Province could build there own railway.

Justice Strong—"The abolition of non-union might have been done on the ground of public policy. They might cause a hole regarded as a Dominion work."

Hon. Mr. Mowat—"It is one of a number of things which I thought I would mention in that direction."

Justice Strong—"It is not an argument that would commend itself to judicial minds. It is one of a question of policy it may be very good."

Hon. Mr. Mowat went on to say that the Dominion Government were subsidizing certain provincial railway lines which had been intended to connect with the Canadian Pacific and other railways mentioned as for the general advantage of Canada and non-union were disallowed. He closed by concluding that any language held to take away provincial works from provincial legislatures was unfair and unjust and not contained in the original language of an act of parliament.

THE WEEKLY FOR MANITOBA.

Monday, 2nd followed for the Dominion Government and several other parties. The Hon. Mr. Mowat's work on the subject of the provinces that power was given to the provinces to construct railways within their own borders. The Hon. Mr. Mowat said that the law as it stood was not making the law as it stood but a declaration of power given to the provinces which is vested in the provinces. He said that the work could not be done. It was a work which once executed can never be revoked. It is not an enactment which is for the guidance of the people, but a declaration of Parliament, that a certain power is for the advantage of Canada, and the legislature could not in any way diminish the power of the Dominion. Wherein lies the power of the Dominion of Canada to transfer its jurisdiction to another body? He said that while he admitted that parliament should declare completed works to be for the general advantage of Canada, he characterized it as ridiculous that parliament should have power to so declare works which

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The above are the latest compositions and cannot be bought singly for less than 50c each. The whole are bound in a neat cover and will be mailed to any address for 50c.

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DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE
OF MANITOBA.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior and marked "Tender for a permit to cut timber" will be received at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, until 10 o'clock on Monday, the 26th day of November next, for a permit to cut timber on a large body of land situated near the north shore of Lake Manitoba, in the province of Manitoba.

The conditions under which a permit will be issued may be obtained at this department or at the Crown Lands Office at Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit, payable to the order of the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, for the amount of \$25,000, which the applicant is prepared to pay for the permit.

JOHN R. HALL
Acting Deputy of the Minister of Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 26th Oct., 1888.

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The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchitis, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day.

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A Man without wisdom lives in a fool's paradise. CURES GUARANTEED. HEAL THE SICK.


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LOUISE MICHEL.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HER LATE LECTURE IN PARIS.

Noted Persons Seen in the Audience—Surprise of Many of Her Hearers—A Homely but Strong Face—Some of the Things Said.

The little Salle des Conférences in the Boulevard des Capucines was filled last night by a mixed crowd, assembled to hear Louise Michel lecture on the "Role of Woman in Modern Society." On one side of the hall was a group of personal friends of the "grande citoyenne," habitués of her sort of political meetings, and these had for the occasion donned their Sunday head covering instead of the grouch hats they wear usually. In the front row sat the Italian Revolutionary Cyprien, recently arrived from the Peninsular kingdom, where he has been preaching the last few years of his life in prison. He does not seem to have suffered much from the long confinement; his long beard is jet black, his hands are white, his face bears a contented expression, and he wears his broad-brimmed, high hat jauntily inclined to the side, with the air of a man who knows that he is a fine looking fellow.

AMONG THE AUDIENCE.

Among the determined enemies of society I noticed also Pere Hyacinthe Loyson and many other well-dressed bourgeois. Indeed the respectable element formed four-fifths of the audience, and most of them were young ladies and middle-aged or venerable matrons who had come out of curiosity to see the "monster" whose name appears in reports of all meetings at which incitations to acts of pillage and violence form the burden of the oration delivered. When the "monster" made her appearance she seemed a little bit surprised at finding herself in the presence of such a nice audience. She had not gotten herself up especially for the occasion and wore the shabby black dress, small crape bonnet and long veil thrown over her shoulders that form her ordinary costume when in public. It was with a shy accent, and in a rather nasal voice that she announced her subject, but as soon as the first words were pronounced Louise Michel, herself again, had recovered that presence of mind and cool boldness which rarely desert her.

As she spoke the physiognomy of most of her hearers, especially those of the female portion of the audience, betrayed a surprise quite amusing to contemplate. It was as if they were saying to themselves: "What! Is that her? Is that the Louise Michel we have heard and read so much about? That the woman? Why she looks like a Protestant school teacher, and as much as a scarecrow! Yes, Louise Michel is undoubtedly a very homely person, but there is a gleam of intelligence about her face which, when she speaks, becomes exceedingly animated and mobile. It was evident, however, that most of the audience were disappointed, and after she had spoken a few minutes their attention began to flag. Moreover, what she was saying was not easy to follow or understand because of the confused connection between the ideas and the remarkable rapidity with which she was speaking. She never picks her words, but she frequently uses images of wonderful poetic freshness, which sound all the more strange coming from such lips. Once started, she goes on at break-neck gallop, catching at a thought here, throwing off a daring expression there, keeping over her shoulder and apparently endeavoring to realize some dream of unattainable perfection of which her encephalus could be capable of glimpsing through the mists that becloud her exceedingly crude conception of things here below.

RELATING AN ANECDOTE.

Starting with the assertion that "woman has today the faults of a slave and man those of a conqueror," she declared that women are necessary, and that a time will come when the world will learn how to utilize their rare faculties. That time will be an epoch, and "we will no longer be wailed, because electric intelligence will have been invented which will suppress thousands of men at a shot, and thus force nations to disarm." For the present it was the duty of woman to prepare for the advent of that golden age when nothing would prevent them from reaching a perfect equality with men. To prove that her sex were capable of that equality, she related an anecdote from her own experience.

"When I was attending lectures," said she, "in order to secure a diploma as a qualified school teacher, I one day heard an old savant trying to demonstrate, with the aid of two skulls, that a woman's head was smaller than that of a man, but he never noticed that, misled by a change of labels, made by a pupil with whom I am well acquainted, he was all the time using an anatomical specimen for the other."

Now and then Miss Michel said things which pleased the revolutionary group of her hearers, but were not at all to the liking of the rest of the audience. Speaking of woman, as affected by novel impression, she said that for her part she had never felt anything comparable to the sensation experienced when, marching at the head of a battalion of communists, she contemplated the marvelous picture of burning Paris spread out before her eyes against the red background of the glowing sky. But this cynical declaration called forth angry protests, and Louise wisely dropped into another strain, protesting that she did not wish to see women concerning themselves with politics. Scientific and artistic studies were the only ones to which they should devote themselves. "Let us have no kings," said she, "for the purpose of demanding rights today which will no longer be our rights to-morrow. Woman is naturally good and virtuous, and when she knows all things she will no longer be the charming creature whose coquetry troubles man; she will no longer be faithless, because she will not be ignorant of the fact that her neighbor's husband is not a bit superior to her own."—Henry Fynde in New Orleans Picayune.

City and Vicinity.

City Clerk Kerr is taking the census of the city.

Oak Lake wants a town hall and a cemetery.

The Rev. Mr. Best preached at Oak Lake last Sunday.

Moosomin is going to have a mutual improvement society.

Cypress Conservatives hold their annual dinner at Glenboro, on the 7th of December.

The father of ex-Mayor Adams has been visiting in the city for some days past.

Mr. Kirchhofer has opened an office in the post office building here.

Mr. Huston has painted a very handsome sign for Mr. Harkness' feed stable on 8th st.

Our enterprising merchant, Mr. Spencer, was fined a couple of dollars the other day for neglecting to keep his back yard in order.

Mr. Stewart, stationer, advertises a clearing sale, as he is thinking of going to the Pacific coast.

Our local Electric Light Co. has given notice of application for incorporation powers.

The slaters of the city are getting their dates sharpened up in anticipation of lots of fun on the rink this winter.

Dr. Harris, Moosomin, made the highest score at the late rifle shooting at Regina, carried off the Dominion Rifle association silver medal.

W. W. McDonald sold in Moosomin the other day a dressed China hog, that weighed 755 lbs.

Messrs. Smith and Burton are moving their stock to their new warehouse on Princess ave.

Our Presbyterian friends are thinking of securing the services of the Rev. Mr. Pitblado as their clergyman.

The Rev. Mr. Mitten has been inducted into the pastoral charge of St. George's church, Battle.

A Vinden spaw committed suicide by hanging herself the other day. It is said that reading some of the Advance's editorials was the cause of her rash act.

Morden is going to have a Greenway paper. It is time something was done to put legs under the rickety cabinet for at present they have no other defenders than the town suns.

Mrs. Leane, a Belgian woman, gave birth to a child on the train near Regina the other day. It is another subject for the facile pen of the Lord of File o' Bones.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on the 24th of January.

It is reported that A. F. Holden, a Gravelly blacksmith, has cleared out, leaving sundry creditors to mouth his premature departure.

T. G. Mathers, another of Joe Martin's proteges, has been appointed to an office in the railway commissioner's office. This is the last student that in Montreal declared in favor of annexation.

The farmers around Brandon Hills say they are pestered with the presence of lynx and wolves. There ought to be good hunting there as a consequence.

Contractor Farrel, of the Salvation barracks, has another similar job on hand at Vancouver, and is rushing work here to come once the structure there. The institution here will seat between 600 and 700 people.

Messrs. Parish and Lindsay's large cellar on 8th street is full to overflowing. Besides several carloads of apples and potatoes, they have four thousand heads of cabbage and a large quantity of turnips, carrots and other vegetables.

Handan is to row Beach again on the Parana, Australia, for \$2,500 a side.

O'Connor, the Toronto oarsman, bids fair to win all the laurels that Handan has lost. On Saturday he took the championship from Teemer, America's fastest oarsman, at Washington, by six lengths, and apparently without great exertion.

The Free Press says "Dr. Juggott" of Brandon is the local correspondent of the London Medical Journal. Probably the F. P. means Dr. Meggat, of Whitehead, who is well qualified for such duties.

Mr. Anna K. of the Kelly House, was married on Friday last to Miss Corey, of Souris City. After the ceremony was over, the happy couple left for the east to spend their honeymoon. Bon voyage.

The People's Theatre Co. are booked to play three nights in the rink, commencing on the 20th. Their outfit of scenery, costumes, &c., &c., is completely new, and the satisfaction they gave Brandonites when last here is sure to draw for them full houses.

Appearances indicate that our Presbyterian citizens are putting on their best thinking caps and dismissing all differences that have heretofore existed in church matters. This is as it should be. There are plenty of that denomination to support one minister well and sustain a large congregation, but it is the height of folly to attempt the maintenance of two.

A most interesting social was held at the residence of Robert Sutherland, Grinwald, reeve of Sifton, on the evening of the 20th inst. The singers were Miss Wells, and Messrs. Dickson, Young, Tees and Todd. The proceeds were \$20 for the building fund of the Presbyterian church, Grinwald.

Mr. John Maltby who is obliged to give up the house recently occupied by him, as our enterprising butcher has recently become the owner of it and wants possession, will dispose of all household furniture on Wednesday evening Dec. next as he is unable to secure a suitable residence.

Since making our accounts a few subscribers have responded with the cash but the great bulk of them have paid no attention to the request. We mean what we have said to the letter, as we require the cash; and all who have not remitted by the 10th of December will find their accounts in other hands for sure if necessary. This is our last word on the subject.

The Winnipeg Sun professes to have a larger circulation and more influence than any other paper in Winnipeg. We know nothing of its circulation, but if it has more influence in Winnipeg than any other paper then it will have to say so, God help the judgment of the Winnipeggers. Any community that can be satisfied with the rickety beslobbering advocacy of the Winnipeg Sun need commissionation from every available quarter.

Vinden is getting ready its curling rink.

It is said Crossley and Hunter the evangelists, are shortly to visit this city.

Mrs. Hardie is selling off her stock of fancy goods.

Our local fire brigade are thinking of holding a ball on the 20th Dec.

Mr. Daly is going to Minnedosa to-day to take part in the argument before the commissioners on the town's indebtedness.

Mr. S. Hunter, portrait artist, has an excellent crayon drawing of Rev. Mr. Wilson, now on exhibition in the Post Office. It is rarely a sketch of any description is so life-like.

Arrangements have been made with the Bank of British Columbia to accept of the bills of the Imperial Bank of Canada at their several branches free of the commission which it is customary to charge upon bills of eastern banks.

Remember the Municipal nominations are on the 4th. We hear of but little excitement in the surrounding municipalities, which indicates many acclamations. People will do well to keep good officials in office, when they have them.

MARKETS.

Wheat still keeps dropping and the probabilities are the farmers have seen the best prices for the year, the quotations now are from 25c. to 35c. Oats are firm at 25c and barley runs about 30c. higher. There are no potatoes coming in and as high as 50c. is paid for what are available. Cornwood soft, \$5.50, hard, \$6.50. Coal, soft, \$9.50, hard, \$12.50. Apples, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per bush. Butter and eggs about 25c. each. Pork, dressed, 87c. Beef, live, \$2.50. Chickens, 100c. dressed, 15c. Hides, \$2.50, and hay about \$3.

SOURIS.

Dr. J. C. Stoy and Mr. S. Bryan have gone to Enchil where they intend to remain for about four months.

Mr. Richard Myers has built a new blacksmith shop opposite the Bruce House, and will open up in a few days. He makes a specialty of horse-shoeing.

The telephone communication, under the management of Mr. P. H. Patrick, is not working very satisfactorily.

Several carloads of apples have arrived during the past week, and are being sold off very rapidly.

L. H. Hartney, of southern Manitoba, has rented J. N. Kincholder's residence for the winter.

The farmers for thirty miles around are hauling their wheat to Souris realizing a larger price than anywhere on the C.P.R.

A social was held in connection with the Methodist Church on Tuesday the 17th inst. Tea was served in the Methodist hall, after the people repaired to the Presbyterian church where a very interesting programme was executed consisting of singing, speeches, recitations &c., &c. Mr. Ross delivered a very interesting address on his missionary work with the Indians. Other speeches were delivered by Messrs. Dawson and Smith. The musical part of the entertainment was well rendered, chiefly by local talent.

Communications.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

The Use of Frozen Wheat as Seed.

To the Editor of the BRANDON MAIL.

Dear Sir—In view of the fact that a considerable quantity of wheat has been frozen during the past season in Manitoba and the N.W. Territories, and that it is very probable that in many localities some wheat will be used as seed during the coming Spring, it becomes a question of great importance to the individual farmer as well as to the country at large how far it is safe to use frozen wheat for this purpose.

Arrangements have been completed at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa for testing the vitality of samples of such grain as well as cereals and agricultural seeds of every sort, and however numerous the samples sent may be every effort will be made to have the returns promptly forwarded to the individuals sending them. The results of a few tests made with frozen wheat received last year showed a variable degree of vitality ranging from 95 to 51 per cent those growing lowest in vitality being also weak in growth.

The question of vigor as well as vitality has a most important bearing on the fertility of grain and every farmer who has his doubts as to the quality of his seed should promptly avail himself of the opportunity thus offered of determining its true value for this purpose.

Samples may be sent free by mail addressed to the Director of Experimental Farm Ottawa, two or three ounces of wheat are sufficient for the purpose and the tests are made and the returns sent free of charge. Farmers throughout the Dominion are invited to send samples of any cereals or agricultural seeds they may desire to have tested.

(Signed) Wm. Saunders, Director.

WANTED.

Indo-grown girl and chambermaid, at the Grand Hotel, immediately. ROUSSEAU & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture.

For P. J. 1250 has been ordered to dispose of all household furniture by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 10th DAY OF DECEMBER at 11 o'clock a.m. at the 2nd story of the Hotel. Property on view the day preceding sale. JOHN E. MALTBY.

LOST

ON Saturday last, a good full of dry goods, between Brandon and Souris, Perry, via Coulters. A suitable reward for any one leaving it at Fraser House, Brandon, or G. M. Gills, Carleton Place.

TO LET.

A dwelling house on 11th street, 2nd door north of Homer avenue. Apply at Hughes 1 number Office, or to T. H. PATRICK, Souris P.O.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN! In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain plaster relieves Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sudden Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster, 30c.

SCALES! SCALES!



HAY AND STOCK, ALSO Platform Scales of all Sizes, from 400 to 5,000 lbs.

Special Inducements to Elevator and Mill Men.

E. & C. Gurney & Co., WINNIPEG.

Office, Cor. Princess and Alexander Streets.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave. - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,

For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year.

A SURE REMEDY.

Halpin's Hair Promoter

Counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND

CATTLE REMEDIES

Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

BRANDON, MAN.

New Butcher Shop!

THOMAS GREEN opened on

Friday, October 26th, 1888,

a Butcher Shop in Mr. Baker's.

Old Express Office,

Brewer Avenue, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a shared public patronage.

Meat of the Best Quality Provided.

A Trial Solicited.

A young man wanted immediately to learn the Butchering Business.

OUT SOON!

ILLUSTRATED

BRANDON.

A Fine Christmas

Present.

BUY IT!

BUY IT!

Send It East!

Send It West!

Send It Everywhere.

Price, 25 Cents a Single

Copy; five for One

Dollar.

All orders must be addressed

to

HENRY T. VERNHULES.

CHAS. S.

Second Annual

PRIZE DRAWING

WE take pleasure in announcing that our Second Annual Prize Drawing will commence on November 1st, and continue until the middle of January. To every purchaser of 5 pounds of our "Can't Be Beat" TEA, we give one ticket, entitling the holder to a chance to get one of the 25 Prizes to be distributed.

The Ware is all of the best Quality; guaranteed Plate, purchased from our Jeweller, P. E. Durr, and can be seen displayed at our premises, on

SIXTH STREET.

after the above date. The lot comprises the following useful articles:—

Tea Sets.

Water Pitchers.

Cake Baskets.

Cruet Stands.

Butter Coolers.

Clocks.

Silver Cups.

Mystic Rings.

Etc., Etc.

Remember we charge you no more for the

Tea than our regular price has been for years. If you get a prize you will have a beautiful and useful article that costs you nothing. We guarantee the tea to be all that the name implies. Call at our Bargain Grocery and inspect the Prizes and be convinced of their quality. We save you money on even the necessities of life and we can prove it.

Produce of all kinds sought for cash or trade, and the top of the market allowed.

BARRETT & CO.

Successors to Hanbury & Co.

Opp. Kelly House.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large stock of all kinds

Building Material,

Cedar Shingles, &c.

STORM SASH,

made on shortest notice at lowest prices.

Doors,

Sash,

Mouldings,

TURNED WORK!

Constantly on hand.

Get our Prices.

Examine our Stock before

ordering elsewhere.

Forbes & Stirrett

10th STREET, BRANDON.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable

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Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

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